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I. RECENT MAPS AND GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS FROM IRAN

Within recent years there have been several indications of an increased interest on the part of the Government of Iran in improving the quality of the map coverage of the country, but to date there has been little tangible evidence of improvement. Among those interested in the problem was the late Prime Minister Razmara, a military geographer of some note who had served at one time as director of the Geographical Section of the General Staff of the Iranian Army. With his elevation to the position of Army Chief of Staff and later to that of Prime Minister, however, he was unable to devote much time to mapping.

The present director of the Geographical Section, Brigadier General Hossein Ali Razmara, an elder brother of the late Prime Minister, is directly responsible for current improvement of map coverage of the country. His training has included study at the Institut Géographique National in France. He has developed the "Razmara Instrument" and the "Razmara Method," designed to bring into the classroom training aids that would simulate the actual field work required in the accomplishment of geodetic and topographic surveys. Despite General Razmara's personal competence, the lack of funds for necessary equipment and for the training of personnel has prevented any significant improvement in the mapping work of the Geographical Section.

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The most spectacular and widely publicized example of Iranian desire to improve map coverage was the ill-fated Planning Administration project in the spring of 1950. This project contemplated the preparation of large-scale topographic maps of selected areas in Iran as a basis for planning their economic development. According to the plan, maps were to be prepared from aerial photographic surveys, which necessitated the hiring of foreign technicians. Top priority was to be given to the Caspian littoral. After strenuous Soviet objections, which received wide publicity in the press, the plan was abandoned.

An examination of Iranian maps received in Washington during the first 6 months of 1951 confirms the fact that very little has been accomplished to date toward improvement of the native cartographic output, despite the definite need and desire on the part of the Iranian Government for better maps. The maps examined are reported to be the most recent editions available.

The largest scale at which Iran has been completely covered by native topographic maps is 1:1,000,000 (CIA Call No. 23864). Current editions of this 20-sheet series issued by the Geographical Section of the General Staff are dated 1948-49, but they represent little or no improvement over the previously available 1942 editions. In some instances the current editions appear to be even inferior to those of 1942. For example, the stippling for

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sand areas and the fairly effective shaded relief that were used on the 1942 Meshed sheet were omitted on the 1948 printing.

Similarly, the Shahrud-Meshed railroad, shown as a projected graded line on the 1942 sheet, is not indicated on the 1948 edition, even though the railroad is known to be still under construction.

Native Iranian maps at 1:253,440 do not yet provide complete coverage, but the Geographical Section apparently is continuing to work on this series (CIA Call No. 49807). The work consists almost exclusively of copying British or Survey of India "quarter-inch" sheets and converting all letters and numbers on the maps to Persian script. Examination of the 11 sheets comprising the most recent shipment of this series to be received in Washington reveals that 10 are new sheets not previously available in Iranian editions. The other sheet is a new printing, in three colors, of a native map that was previously available only in black and white. Thus there appears to be some effort to complete and improve the 1:253,440 series. Many of the Iranian sheets, however, have been copied from obsolete British editions and are inferior in both accuracy and cartographic appearance to the more recent British sheets.

The only native topographic map series that appears to represent original Iranian survey work is a Geographical Section 1:10,000 series covering Tehrān and vicinity (CIA Call No. 72916).

Of the proposed 37 sheets of this series, 22 are now available. Dates of the current editions range from 1944 to 1949, with 17 of the 22 sheets being dated 1948 or later. The sheets are printed in five colors and are examples of the best Iranian cartography thus far seen in Washington.

Although the Geographical Section also published topographic map series at 1:50,000 (CIA Call No. 23865), 1:84,000 (AMS Call No. 5K 23-30-25206-84), and 1:100,000 (CIA Call No. 49802), no new sheets of these series have been received during 1951. All of these series are compilations or direct copies from Russian and British maps, many of which are obsolete. Practically no field corrections are available to the Geographical Section for the improvement of new editions.

A small amount of recent special-subject mapping has been done by various agencies of the Iranian Government. A map of the areas within which travel by foreigners is restricted (CIA Call No. 72915) was prepared by the Geographical Section in January 1951 to illustrate the Iranian Government regulation on this subject. The map is in Persian and is at a scale of 1:4,000,000. Cartographically it is crude and shows in only a very generalized way the limits of the prohibited area.

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In 1950 the Department of Civil Aviation issued a map in English at 1:3,500,000 that shows the existing and proposed network of meteorological stations in the country (CIA Call No. 72913). Information regarding the meteorological network is superimposed in manuscript on an ozalid base map that gives the location of first-, second-, and third-class aerodromes. Distinction is made between existing and contemplated meteorological stations and telecommunications facilities.

The Ministry of Agriculture in 1950 issued an outline-type ozalid map showing the geographical distribution and estimated areal extent of six categories of forests in Iran (CIA Call No. 72914). The categories are neither defined on the map nor particularly meaningful, since they include such classifications as "northern forests," "western forests," etc. This map, which is at 1:3,000,000 and is in Persian, uses circles to portray forest distribution, each circle representing 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres).

Activities of the Independent Irrigation Corporation, a part of the Ministry of Agriculture, are shown on a 1:4,000,000 map published in 1950 (CIA Call No. 72912). On this ozalid print, dams in existence or under construction are located, cities in which water-supply systems have been installed are identified, and water-gauging stations are located. Also indicated are localities

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for which technical studies on water supply or irrigation have been completed by the Independent Irrigation Corporation. This map is in English, except for a few town names that are given only in Persian script.

A sample of the work of private map publishers in Iran is provided by a 1949 map issued by the Borukhim Book Store of Tehrān (CIA Call No. 72917). This single-sheet four-color general reference map in Persian covers the entire country at 1:2,720,000. Drafting and printing are far above the average for Iranian maps, and the quality of the paper on which the available copies are printed is superior to that used for any other native maps examined. Substantively, however, the map is disappointing. For example, a check of the railroad network (one of the most obvious methods of evaluating any general map of Iran) reveals at least five serious omissions.

In addition to maps, mention should be made of two Iranian Government publications that have a potential value for map research on Iran. The Geographical Section of the Iranian Army is working on a 10-volume "Geographical Dictionary of Iran." This project, which is quite ambitious for a group with the limited facilities of the Geographical Section, calls for the publication of a separate volume for each ostān (province) of the country, in which place names are to be listed along with certain pertinent

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information regarding each. One or more maps showing the boundaries of the lesser civil divisions within the ostān will be included in each volume. The first volume of the series was issued in 1949. To date, five volumes, covering the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Central ostānhā, are reported to have been published. Although the volumes are in Persian and without translation and are of little value to most users they do provide a useful reference source for Iranian place names.

Of wider use, both because of the scope of its contents and because of the fact that it is entirely in English, is Iran Today, An Economic and Descriptive Survey (CIA Library Call No. 5K/5 621.01 .M9). This two-volume work, published in October 1950 by the Iranian Delegation to the Second International Islamic Economic Conference, is the first fairly complete official handbook on the country to be published in English by the Iranian Government. It was compiled from various Iranian Government sources and represents the combined efforts of a large number of authors under the editorship of Dr. John Murray, then Adviser on Statistical Organization working with the Statistical Department of the Seven Year Plan Administration. The text and the accompanying statistical tables, maps, graphs, and photographs comprise a useful and official source of information on Iran. The editor's foreword frankly states that the statistics used, though official Government figures, sometimes are incomplete estimates and are acknowledged as such.

In addition to the wide range of subjects of value to the map researcher that are covered in the text, the survey includes some interesting small-scale maps. The most valuable of these are:

- (1) Iran -- Principal Cities and Administrative Division, (2) General Distribution of Population, (3) Iran -- Watershed Areas, (4) The Forests of Iran, (5) Major Areas of Oil Interest, (6) Sources of Mineral Fuel in Iran, (7) Iran -- Map of Mineral Deposits, and (8) Iran's Road and Railroad System.

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II. MAP OF THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ECUADOR-PERU BOUNDARY

The Department of Frontiers and Boundaries of the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently published an untitled map at the scale of 1:1,000,000, showing the eastern sector of the Ecuador-Peru boundary from the Río Putumayo to the Río Chinchipa (CIA Map Library Call No. 73603). The map is undated but presumably was compiled in 1951, since the list of markers that accompanies the map has been revised as of 1 June 1951 by the Department of Frontiers and Boundaries.

Selected drainage shown on the map aids considerably in the orientation of the boundary information. Actual surveys by the Peru-Ecuador Mixed Demarcation Commission and aerial photography by the USAF were used in the compilation. In the Santiago-Zamora region, survey work is still in progress on the following two sections of the boundary that remain to be demarcated: (1) a section east of the Río Santiago extending from 3°00'S to 3°06'S, a distance of approximately 9 miles, and (2) a section along the watershed of the Zamora-Cenepa from 3°30'S to 4°06'S, a distance of approximately 68 miles. The Lagartococha area along the northeastern section of the Ecuador-Peru boundary also is undemarcated. Four markers have been erected in this area, and the Ecuadorian delegation on the demarcation commission has observed them but has

not accepted the positions. The alignment of the entire section of the boundary in the Lagartococha area, a distance of nearly 50 miles from marker Intermedio to the point of intersection of the Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru boundaries on the Río Putumayo, is being submitted for arbitration to the guarantors (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States) of the Río de Janiero Protocol of 27 January 1942.

The list of markers received with the map includes the names and geographic coordinates of 68 markers that have been erected on the eastern sector of the boundary. Names of the markers in the list and on the map do not agree in all instances, but the coordinates given in the list do agree with those of the markers located on the map. Of the 68 markers listed, only 3 markers (Números Uno, Dos, and Tres) are not located on the map. Nine additional markers along the southwestern sector of the boundary are shown on the map between the last marker on the list ($4^{\circ}29'20.2''S$ and $78^{\circ}38'02.1''W$) and the Río Chinchipa. These agree in name and location with those shown on Frontera Peruano-Ecuatoriana (Sección Occidental), scale 1:200,000, a map prepared by the Peru-Ecuador Mixed Demarcation Commission in 1945 (CIA Map Library Call No. 30705).

III. INTERNAL DIVISIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The internal divisions of the Republic of Indonesia are still in the process of evolution approximately a year after the establishment of the new unitary state on 17 August 1950. As of May 1951 an effort was being made to develop criteria for establishing autonomous territories throughout Indonesia in conformity with the ideal of administrative decentralization and autonomy incorporated in Law 22 of 1948. Since the ideal differs from current practice, an effort is made in this article to distinguish between the two. The extent to which first- and second-order civil divisions have been established also is indicated. The two accompanying maps show the first-order civil divisions of Indonesia (CIA 11993) and the second-order civil divisions projected for Java (CIA 11994).

A. Civil Government Structure

According to Law 22 of 1948 the entire Republic of Indonesia is divided into 10 administrative provinces (Propinsi 2¹). In time these administrative provinces are to be transformed into autonomous provinces, each province with its own governmental organs.

1. The figure "2" following an Indonesian noun indicates the plural form.

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The provinces, which are the first-order civil divisions, are as follows:

- I. Sumatera Utara (North Sumatra)
- II. Sumatera Tengah (Central Sumatra)
- III. Sumatera Selatan (South Sumatra)
- IV. Djawa Barat (West Java)
- V. Djawa Tengah (Central Java)
- VI. Djawa Timur (East Java and Madura)
- VII. Kalimantan (Borneo)
- VIII. Sunda Ketjil (Lesser Sunda Islands)
- IX. Sulawesi (Celebes)
- X. Maluku (Moluccas)

The present second-order civil divisions on the islands of Java, Sumatra, and the Celebes are "residencies." These residencies, however, appear to be a carry-over from the Dutch administrative system, which is being retained while Indonesia is in the transition stage of imposing her own structure under law. Republican plans call for the creation of a second-order division, termed the Kabupaten (regency), on Java, Sumatra, and the Celebes and the eventual elimination of the residencies on those islands. CIA Map No. 11994 shows the proposed breakdown by Kabupaten on Java.

In Sulawesi, Sunda Ketjil, and Maluku Provinces the problem of determining the form of the second-order civil divisions has been especially complex. Sulawesi appears to be adopting the Kabupaten system.¹ The second-order civil division of Sunda Ketjil

1. FBID, 15 August 1951, pp. FFF1 and 2, Makassar, 14 August 1951.

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and Maluku apparently is the Daerah (autonomous region), which is formed by the banding together of the chieftains, or native rulers, of a number of native principalities. One other type of second-order civil division is the "Major City." Major Cities, under Law 22 of 1948, are sub-units of the provinces and are equal in status to the Kabupaten 2. "Minor Cities" are subunits under the Kabupaten 2.

Criteria for determining Major and Minor Cities still are somewhat vague. In addition to the usual cultural factors of size, population density, and position with respect to transportation, consideration is given to the degree of supervision by the national government and to the degree of autonomy formerly exercised under Dutch rule.¹ Although a population of 100,000 is the theoretical minimum for a Major City, the standard is not strictly adhered to in all cases.

As previously indicated, Law 22 of 1948 states the ideal of governmental structure toward which the Republic of Indonesia is now striving. According to the principles set up by the law for the establishment of internal provincial government, a Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat Daerah (Provincial Representative Council), a Dewan Pemerintah Daerah (Provincial Executive Council), and a

1. "Special Report on Indonesian Administrative Units and Their Names;" data obtained from Djakarta, 6 May 1951 (Unclassified).

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Kepala Daerah (Chief Provincial Administrator) are to be established in each province. In Republican planning the chief administrator becomes merely a symbolic figure; rights of self-government are to be exercised through the chairman of the executive council, not through the chief administrator. In practice, however, the governor usually is the chief administrator, and under him are residents who administer the residencies. This is the situation on Java and Sumatra. In most areas where the Daerah is the second-order division, several Daerah 2 are administered by a single coordinator who is responsible to the governor.

The point sometimes is made that the implementation of Law 22 of 1948 sets up powers and functions to be exercised by the Daerah in its own right, independent of the provincial government. It remains to be seen how the law will work. The determination of the amount of control to be exercised by local areas is a delicate issue in Indonesia in view of the recent political disturbances and the religious, ethnic, and economic differences within the Republic. Maluku Province, for example, borders Netherlands New Guinea (Irian), which is currently in dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands. The province thus forms a buffer area between the rest of Indonesia and Netherlands New Guinea. Consequently, any grass-roots autonomy in Maluku that showed signs of sympathy with the Dutch might at least partially weaken the claim of Indonesia to Netherlands New Guinea.

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B. Governmental Structure by Provinces

On Java and Madura, three autonomous provinces, Djawa Barat, Djawa Tengah, and Djawa Timur, were created in 1950. Another administrative division, Daerah Istimewa Djogjakarta, was established on the island of Java by Law 3 of 1950, and Law 15 of 1950 gave the area a unique status equal to that of an autonomous province. The Sultan of Djogjakarta, as "Chief Provincial Administrator," heads this unit.

There are indications that the outer islands are achieving a working form of organization, utilizing many area limits established by the Dutch. On Sumatra the provincial and lower order divisions are fairly well defined. As of June 1951, the number of Kabupaten 2 in the provinces of Sumatera Utara and Sumatera Tengah agreed with the number existing under law in 1950, but the third province, Sumatera Selatan, contained eight more Kabupaten 2 than had been authorized in 1950.¹ Although there still may be some doubt as to the actual functioning of the political administrative divisions on Sumatra, at least something is known of the structure of the civil administration. It is reported that Sumatera Selatan, where the major parties and the labor unions

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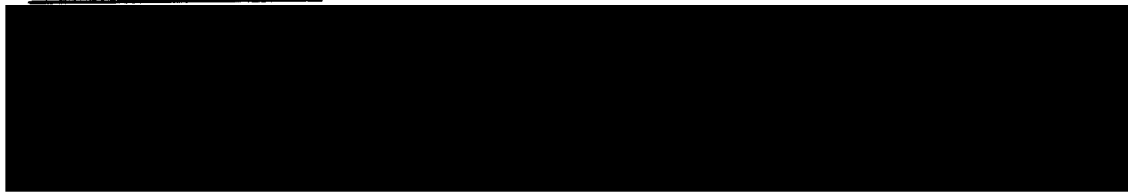
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have legislative representation, has progressed further than have the governments of Sumatera Utara and Sumatera Tengah.¹ In structural pattern, however, the government in Sumatera Selatan is similar to those of the other two provinces.

Information on second-order civil divisions of Sumatra was received too late to be included on a map in this issue of the Map Research Bulletin. The divisions, however, are listed below.²

<u>Province</u>	<u>Residency</u> (present 2d order unit)	<u>Kabupaten</u> (proposed 2d order unit)	<u>Capital</u>
Sumatera Utara	Atjeh	Atjeh Besar	Kotaradja
		Pidia	Sigli
		Atjeh Utara	Lho Seumawe
		Atjeh Tengah	Takengon
		Atjeh Timur	Langsa
		Atjeh Barat	Meulaboh
		Atjeh Selatan	Tapaktuan
Tapanuli	Tapanuli	Tapanuli Utara	Tarutung
		Tapanuli Tengah	Sibolga
		Tapanuli Selatan	P. Sidempuan
		Mas	G. Sitoli
Sumatera Timur	Deli/Serdang	Langkat	Medan
		Simelungun	Bindjei
		Asahan	Siantar
		Labuhan Batu	T. Balei
		Tanah Karo	Rantau Prapat
			Kabandjahe

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<u>Province</u>	<u>Residency</u> (present 2d order unit)	<u>Kabupaten</u> (proposed 2d order unit)	<u>Capital</u>
Sumatera Tengah	Sumatera Barat	Agam	Bukittinggi
		Limapuluh Kota	Pajakumbuh
		Pasaman	Lubuk Sikaping
		Tanah Datar	Batu Sangkar
		Solok	Solok
		Sawah Lunto-	
		Sidjundjung	Sawah Lunto
		Padang-Pariaman	Pariaman
		Pesisir Selatan-	
		Kurintji	Sungei Penuh
	Djambi	Batang Hari	Djambi
		Merangin	Bangko
	Riau	Kampar	Pakanbaru
		Bengkalis	Bengkalis
		Inderagiri	Rengat
		Kepulauan Riau	Tanjung Pinang
Sumatera Selatan	Bangka-Belitung	Bangka	Pangkal Pinang
		Belitung	Tandjung Pandan
		Bengkulen	Tjurup
			Lais
		Manna	Manna
	Lampung	Tandjung Karang	
		Metro	
		Kota Bunu	
	Palembang	Palembang-Banjun	
		Asin	Palembang
		Kaju Agung	Kaju Agung
		Batu Radja	Batu Radja
		Muara Enim	Muara Enim
		Lahat	Lahat
		Lubuk Linggau	Lubuk Linggau

Little information is available for Kalimantan. Reorganization of the administrative structure presented a complex problem well

before World War II.¹ As of May 1951, reorganization still was needed. The present plan for Kalimantan, by recognizing it as a province, has already proceeded further than Dutch plans embracing the outer islands. As of 1950, the establishment of Kalimantan as an administrative province consisting of one Daerah and six Kabupaten ² had been planned.

Reports for Sulawesi also are fragmentary with respect to the actual functioning of the government. An example of the fluidity of the situation is provided by the successive changes in the grouping of administrative units in the central Celebes, one of the three main regions in Sulawesi. The governmental area of the central Celebes was formed in December 1948 by a decree of the Resident of Manado. The area, which covers approximately 57,078 square kilometers and has a population of 500,000, predominantly Islamic, represents a union of 15 principalities. By Law 44 of 1950 it was to be governed by an Executive Council and a Regional Representative Council. As of May 1951 the heads of the principalities, though no longer possessing certain special rights, still had a fair degree of influence. The 15 principalities were grouped

1. Amry Vandebosch, The Dutch East Indies: Its Government, Problems, and Politics, Berkeley, 1944, p. 140.

into 7 subdivisions, each headed by a radja. A list of the subdivisions, the principalities included in each, and their population follows.

<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Principalities</u>	<u>Population</u>
Palu	Palu Sigi-Dolo Kulawi	84,000
Donggala	Banawa Tawaeli	70,000
Toli-Toli	Toli-Toli	50,000
Parigi	Parigi Montong	60,000
Poso	Poso Loru Todjo Una Una	70,000
Banggai-Luruk	Banggai	110,000
Kolenedale	Banghu More	50,000

In an interview on 30 June 1951 at Makassar the then newly appointed Governor Sudiro of Sulawesi Province stated that he intended to give full attention to the administrative structure of the province and hoped he would be able to obtain definite instructions from the central government at Djakarta for a provisional ordinance on the subject.¹ On 2 August 1951 the Southern Celebes

1. FBID, 3 July 1951, p. FFF1, Makassar, 2 July 1951 (Restricted).

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Administrative Council relinquished its responsibilities to the Governor, who indicated that the southern Celebes would be tentatively divided into seven regencies, the central Celebes into two, and the northern Celebes into three .¹

On 14 August 1951, Governor Sudiro announced that Sulawesi would be divided into 12 regencies (Kabupaten 2) as follows:²

<u>Region</u>	<u>Kabupaten</u>	<u>Capital</u>
Southern Celebes	Makassar	Makassar
	Bonthain	Bonthain
	Bone	Watampone
	Luwuk	Palopo
	Mandar	Madjene
	Pare Pare	Pare Pare
	Buton-Lashui	Buton
Central Celebes	Poso	Poso
	Palu	Palu
Northern Celebes	Gorontalo	Gorontalo
	Minahassa	Menado
	Sangir-Palaut	Taruna

In Sunda Ketjil the actual governmental structure is not easy to determine. Here again distinction must be made between plans and actual functioning of units. Legally, Sunda Ketjil consists of six Daerah 2. At least one representative assembly is functioning, in the Daerah of Flores, and had progressed far enough by late July 1951 to discuss the local budget for the fiscal year.³

1. FBID, 7 August 1951, p. FFF1, Makassar, 3 August 1951 (Restricted).

2. FBID, 15 August 1951, p. FFF1, Makassar, 14 August 1951 (Restricted).

3. FBID, 7 August 1951, p. FFF3, Makassar, 3 August 1951 (Restricted).

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Maluku Province faces many serious problems. The province is divided into two Daerah 2, and there have been indications that rehabilitation may be proceeding faster in the southern Daerah than in the northern. According to a message from the Governor's office the southern Daerah as of 17 August 1951 apparently was to be divided into two Kabupaten 2. In the northern Daerah, as of mid-July 1951, the North Maluku Provisional Representative Assembly apparently was unable to present any official views on the decentralization of the administration,¹ but by 22 August 1951 it appeared that the northern Daerah would be made into a Kabupaten.²

Note: Since the preparation of the above article and publication of Map CIA 11993, a report has been received which indicates a different allocation of certain minor islands to provinces.³ According to the map accompanying this report, Misoöl and the small island immediately north of it are part of Netherlands New Guinea instead of Maluku Province as indicated on CIA 11993; Palau Palau Sula are part of Maluku province instead of Sulawesi; and the group of small islands about midway between Flores and Celebes is part of Sulawesi Province instead of Sunda Ketjil Province.

1. FBID, 17 July 1951, p. FFF2, Ambon, 14 July 1951 (Restricted).
2. FBID, 24 August 1951, p. FFF3, Makassar, 22 August 1951 (Restricted).

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IV. BRIEF NOTICES

A. NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THAILAND

In May 1951 the administrative Divisions of Thailand were redefined. This action merely modified the Divisions that were originally created on 10 September 1950. The country now includes nine Divisions, each of which is made up of a number of Changwats. The boundaries of the new Divisions and of the Changwats within them are shown on the accompanying map, CIA 11999. The Changwat boundaries shown on CIA 11999 are those appearing on CIA 11632.

In the past, information on Changwats and their administration has been sketchy, and Thai sources have not agreed as to the number of Changwats. Changwat boundaries have been very generalized even on the best Thai sources available, such as Thailand: Map Showing Population and Provinces, 1:2,500,000, Bangkok, 1949 (in Thai).

Although no detailed explanation of how Divisions will function is given in the order creating them (Royal Thai Government Gazette: Thai Version, No. CXXXVI, Vol. 68, May 1951, pp. 206-208), a slight hint is given as to their status. The number of Divisions was increased by the order for the purpose of insuring proper inspection and control of Changwats by the Division Commissioners. The order points out, however, that it is not necessary

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for any Ministry to assign officers to all nine of the Divisions. Apparently the principal administrative functions are to be performed by the Changwat, which is still responsible for the "welfare and prosperity of the people" within its boundaries.

B. NEW PROVINCES IN ARGENTINA

By a law promulgated on 8 August 1951 the national territories of El Chaco and La Pampa became provinces, bringing the total number of provinces in Argentina to 16. On 11 November 1951 the new provinces will elect constituent assemblies for the purpose of preparing their respective constitutions. The population of El Chaco was 443,922 and that of La Pampa was 167,562, according to the census of 1947. The territory of Misiones, with a population of 244,123, was not raised to the status of province. It is the only one of the seven remaining territories that has a population greater than that of La Pampa.

C. PORTUGAL 1:10,000 TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES

The first four multicolored sheets of Carta Topográfica de Portugal na Escala 1:10,000 are now available under AMS Call No. 128M 3-30-51009-10. These four sheets were published in 1948 and 1949 by the major official mapping organization of Portugal, Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral.

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Three of the 1:10,000 sheets (34-C: 1-2, 2-2, and 2-3) cover a coastal area immediately west of Lisbon, and the fourth (30-C: 5-3) covers the coastal area at Ericeira, northwest of Lisbon. Terrain is shown by contours at an interval of 5 meters, by a separate symbol for terraces, and by numerous spot heights. Roads, railroads, and buildings are sharply indicated, beaches and rocky coasts are differentiated, and vegetation is shown according to such categories as gardens, orchards, vineyards, oliveyards, pine forests, eucalyptus forests, mast forests, untilled land, and tilled land. Because of the great detail presented, the new series will be of considerable value not only for general military use and for the planning of civil engineering projects on the basis of topographic detail, but also for strategic studies of towns for which city plans are not otherwise available, for coastal studies, and for investigations of land use. In addition to the 1:10,000 series, complete topographic coverage of Portugal published by the Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral is available at 1:500,000, 1:400,000, 1:200,000, 1:100,000, and 1:50,000. A topographic series at 1:25,000 published by Serviços Cartográficos do Exército is more than half completed. The two mapping organizations work in close cooperation.

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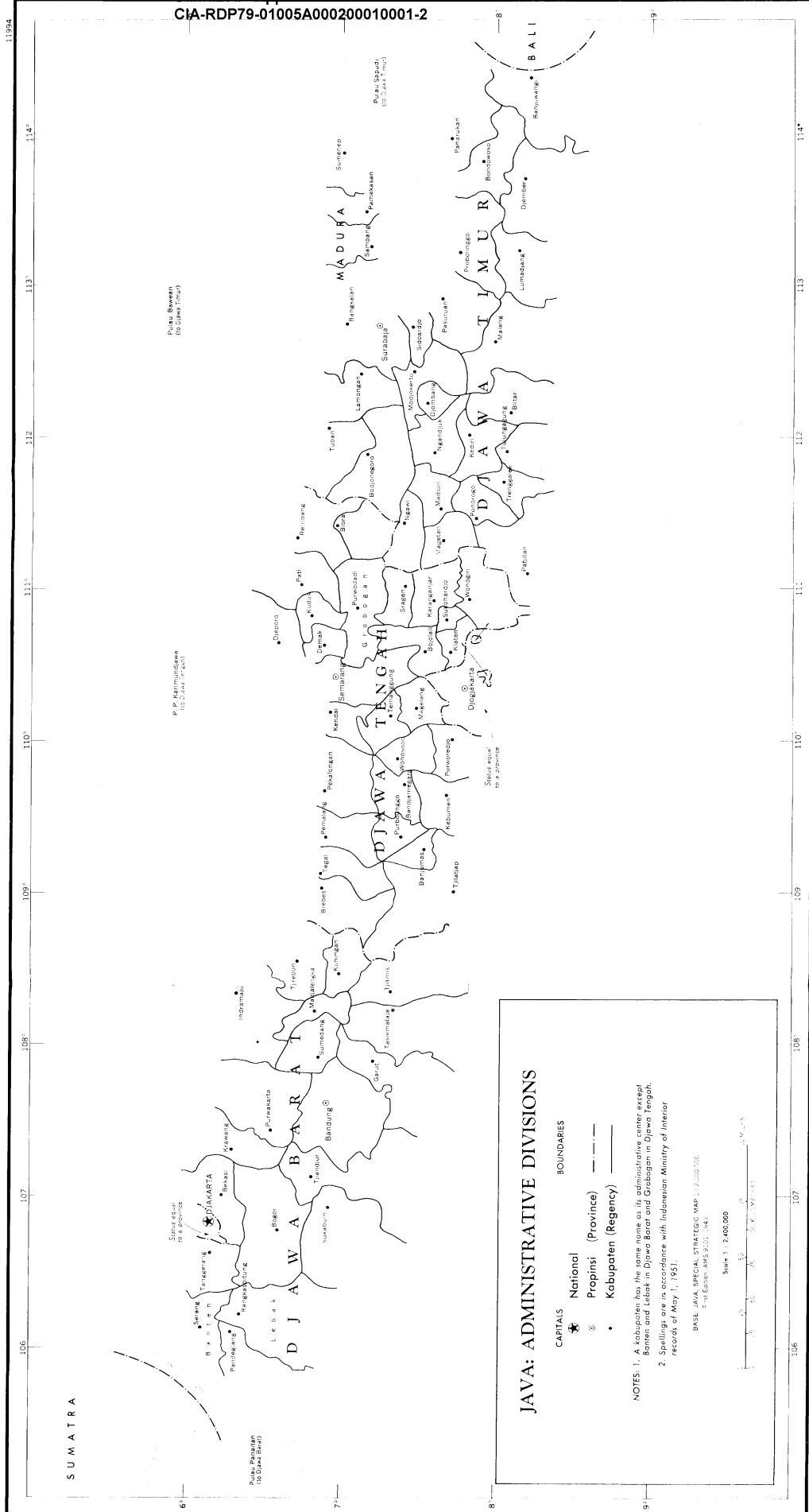
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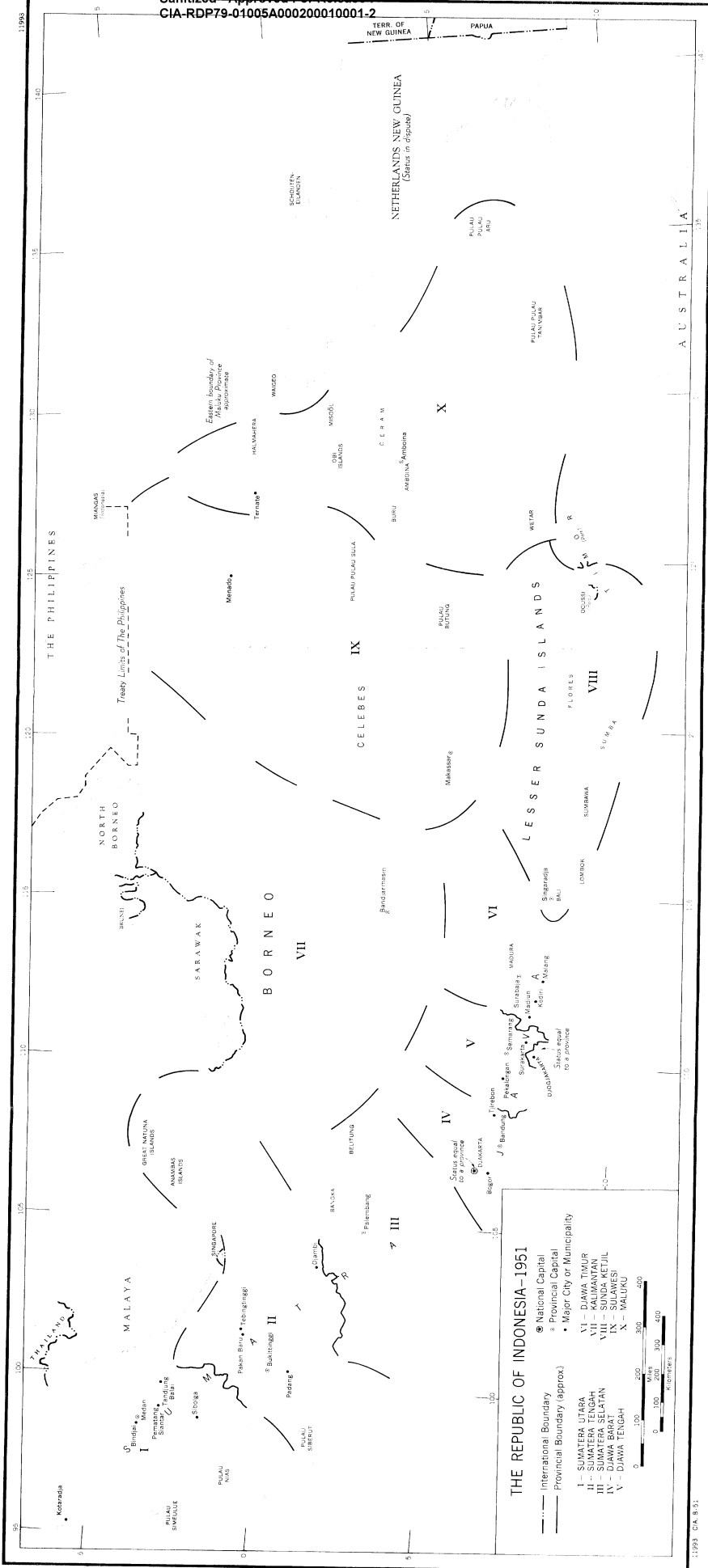
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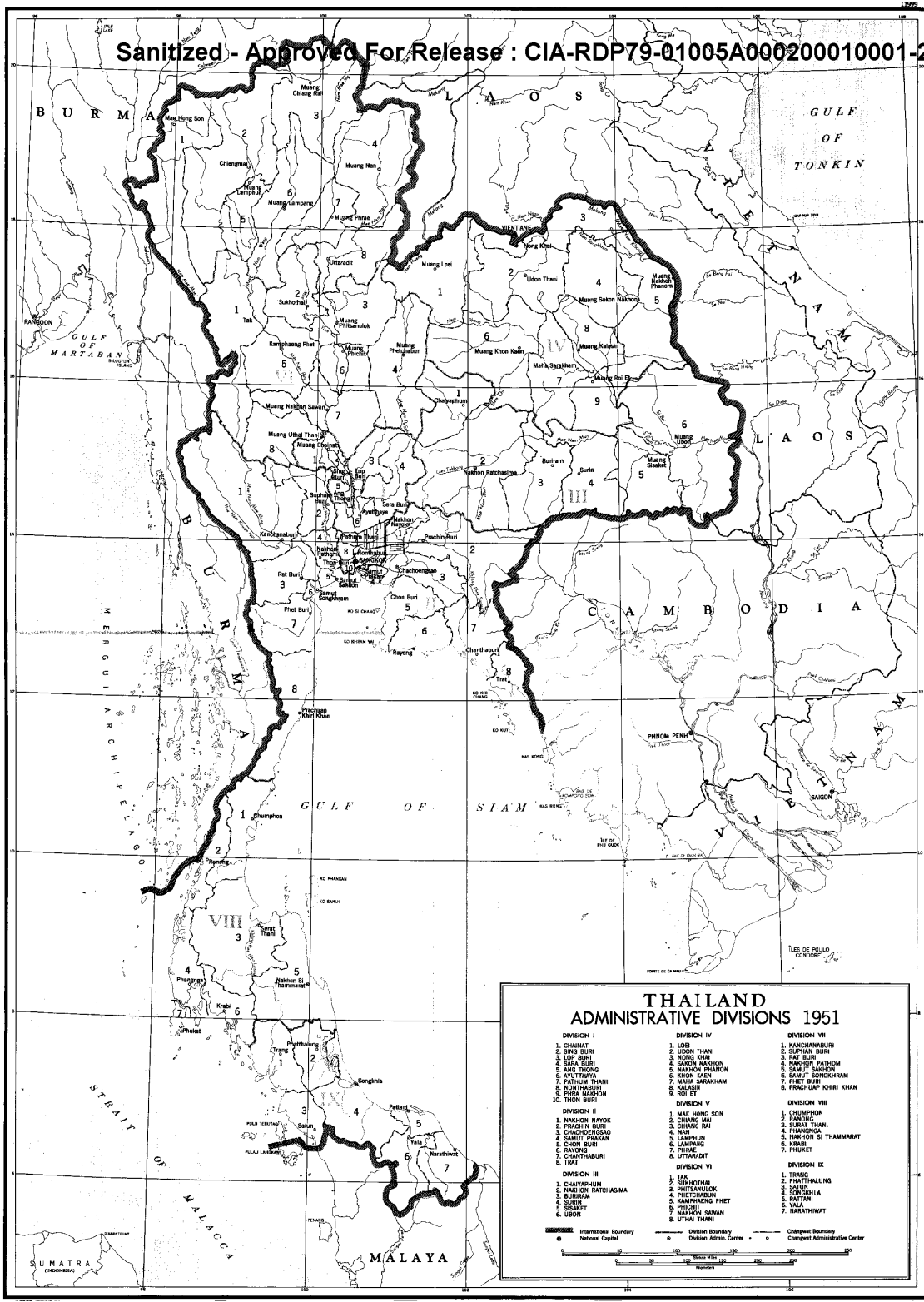
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